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MYCOLOGIA

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI—XXVI

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The rosy-spored gill-fungi of North America have recently been monographed in volume 10, part 2, of *North American Flora,* and a summary of the genera and species was published in the last number of *Mycologia.* The accompanying plate represents in their natural colors several species of this interesting group. The original drawings of figures 2, 3, and 7 were made several years ago in Maine by Miss Violette S. White; figure 6 is from a recent sketch by Dr. H. D. House; and the other figures are from originals by Miss Eaton. Other rosy-spored species have been previously illustrated in this series, as follows: *Claudopus nidulans* in Mycologia **6**: *pl. 113, f. 6; Entoloma Grayanum* in Mycologia **5**: *pl. 92, f. 4; Lepista personata* in Mycologia **2**: *pl. 19, f. 1; Lepista tarda* in Mycologia **6**: *pl. 113, f. 4; Pleuropus abortivus* in Mycologia **4**: *pl. 56, f. 12;* and *Pluteus cervinus* in Mycoolgia **1**; *pl. 3, f. 2.*

Entoloma commune Murrill

COMMON ENTOLOMA

Plate 7. Figure 1. × 1

Pileus rather thin, convex, often umbonate, becoming depressed and irregular with age, gregarious to subcespitose, 3–5 cm. broad; surface dry, polished, glabrous, avellaneous-umbrinous, usually darker on the umbo, the cuticle often cracking radially with age, margin concolorous, irregular, usually lobed or split in large specimens; context thin, white, with farinaceous

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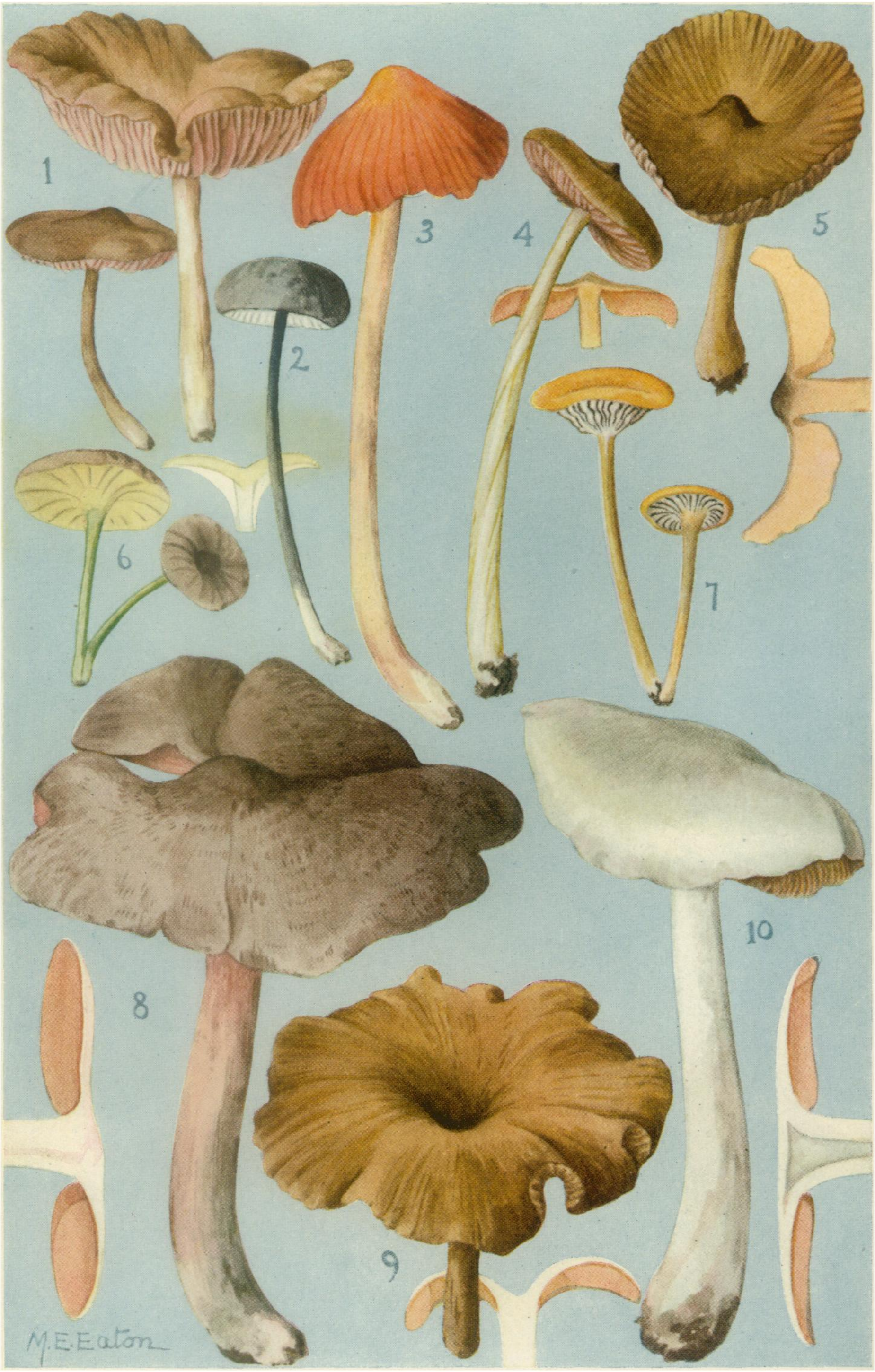

ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI

odor and taste; lamellae more or less sinuate, rather narrow, not crowded, soon becoming rose-colored; spores decidedly angular, apiculate, uniguttulate, rose-colored, copious, 6–8 μ; stipe equal, rather short, often twisted, pruinose at the apex, polished and asbestos-like below, white or pale-avellaneous, 4–5 cm. long, 3–6 mm. thick.

Common about New York City, and found on the ground in woods from New England to the mountains of Virginia.

Leptoniella grisea (Peck) Murrill

GRAY LEPTONIELLA

Plate 7. Figure 2. × 1

Pileus broadly convex or plane, umbilicate, 1.2–2.5 cm. broad; surface striatulate when moist, grayish-brown, glabrous, except on the umbilicus, which is squamulose; lamellae broad, subdistant, grayish; spores subglobose, angular, uninucleate, 7.5–10 μ; stipe slender, hollow, glabrous, concolorous, 3.5–6 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

A rare species found among sphagnum or in humus in wet woods in Maine and New York.

Entoloma salmoneum Peck

SALMON-COLORED ENTOLOMA

Plate 7. Figure 3. × 1

Pileus thin, conic or campanulate, subacute or with a minute papilla or small cusp at the apex, gregarious, 1.5–3 cm. broad; surface glabrous, moist, salmon-colored, margin sometimes uneven or lobed; lamellae broad, subdistant, ventricose, salmon-colored; spores subglobose, angular, 10–12.5 μ in diameter; stipe slender, equal, glabrous, hollow, concolorous, 7.5–15 cm. long, 2–4 mm. thick.

This beautiful species is frequent in dense woods from New England to Ohio. Dr. Peck selected an excellent name for it.

Entoloma tortipes Murrill

TWISTED-STEMMED ENTOLOMA

Plate 7. Figure 4. × 1

Pileus convex to subexpanded, with a small, conspicuous, conic umbo, rather thin and fragile, reaching 3 cm. broad; surface smooth, with a satiny gloss, rosy-isabelline, margin concolorous, entire, sometimes splitting with age; context very thin, pallid; lamellae sinuate, of medium breadth, subcrowded, slightly ventricose and rounded behind, entire on the edges, pallid to rose-colored; spores ellipsoid, angular, uniguttulate, usually apiculate, rose-colored, 9–11 × 5–7 μ; stipe decidedly tapering upward, conspicuously twisted, smooth, glabrous, polished, white or pale-avellaneous, solid, 6–7 cm. long, 3–6 mm. thick.

Known only from a single collection taken from an old deciduous stump in the New York Botanical Garden.

Entoloma inocybiforme Murrill

INOCYBE-LIKE ENTOLOMA

Plate 7. Figure 5. × 1

Pileus fleshy, fragile, convex to deeply depressed and irregular with age, distinctly umbonate, loosely clustered, abundant, 4–6 cm. broad; surface hygrophanous, glabrous, striate to the small, conic umbo, avellaneous-isabelline, margin concolorous, conspicuously striate, upturned and irregular with age; context very thin, dull-whitish, decidedly farinaceous in taste but without odor; lamellae deeply sinuate, almost free, very broad, ventricose, rather distant, pallid to rose-colored; spores subglobose to broadly ellipsoid, decidedly angular, apiculate, uniguttulate, rose-colored, 8–10 × 7 μ; stipe equal or slightly enlarged at the base, smooth, glabrous, concolorous, solid, 4 cm. long, 5 mm. thick.

This species was found abundant among weeds in the New York Botanical Garden in 1915, but has not been reported since. Its shape and color suggest *Inocybe,* of the rusty-spored series, but the spores are rose-colored.

Eccilia Housei Murrill

HOUSE'S ECCILIA

Plate 7. Figure 6. × 1

Pileus submembranous, campanulate, becoming deeply depressed at the center, cespitose, about 2 cm. broad; surface blackish with a fumosous tint, radiately furrowed and streaked with paler tints, minutely tawny-fibrillose and roughened but scarcely squamulose, margin somewhat irregular; context very thin, pallid; lamellae narrow, decurrent, rather distant, pallid or slightly yellowish when young, soon becoming salmon-colored; spores ellipsoid, angular, obliquely apiculate, rose-colored, 9–11 × 6–7 μ; stipe slender, hollow, grass-green, slightly fibrillose, 2–4 cm. long, 2–3 mm. thick.

Dr. H. D. House, state botanist, collected this species in clay soil in thickets at Green Lake, Onondaga County, New York, June 6, 1914, and referred it to *Leptonia euchlora* Quél. Its grass-green stipe is very characteristic.

Leptoniella subserrulata (Peck) Murrill

SUBSERRULATE-GILLED LEPTONIELLA

Plate 7. Figure 7. × 1

Pileus thin, convex or campanulate, umbilicate, 1.5–3 cm. broad; surface grayish-white, darker colored and squamulose on the umbilicus, margin obscurely striate; lamellae thin, crowded, adnate, at first white, bluish-black and minutely denticulate on the edges; spores irregular or angular, 10–11 × 7.5 μ, usually containing a single large nucleus; stipe slender, rather long, hollow, glabrous, whitish or pallid, 5–7.5 cm. long, about 2 mm. thick.

Described from New York, growing on low ground in woods, and also collected by Miss White in Maine. The gills are white at first, with bluish-black, finely denticulate edges.

Entoloma subjubatum Murrill

SCALY ENTOLOMA

Plate 7. Figure 8. × 1

Pileus convex to expanded, usually somewhat umbonate, becoming quite irregular with age, gregarious, 5–7 cm. broad; surface dry, imbricate-squamulose, especially at the center, fuliginous when young, usually fading to avellaneous with age, the disk remaining darker, margin pallid, usually lobed or cracked in older specimens; context thin, white, without odor, but with a pleasant, nutty-farinaceous taste; lamellae deeply sinuate, broad, ventricose, not crowded, salmon-colored, dark-isabelline in dried specimens; spores ellipsoid, angular, 8–9 × 6–7 μ; stipe cylindric, equal, slightly twisted at times, whitish or avellaneous, pruinose or fibrillose, solid, 6–8 cm. long, 1 cm. thick.

Described from handsome specimens collected by Miss Eaton on the ground in woods in the New York Botanical Garden. It is a rare species, being known only from Massachusetts and southern New York, and resembles *Entoloma jubatum* of Europe.

Eccilia pungens Murrill

PUNGENT ECCILIA

Plate 7. Figure 9. × 1

Pileus convex, not fully expanding, deeply umbilicate, gregarious, 4–6 cm. broad; surface smooth, glabrous, hygrophanous, avellaneous, somewhat striate with darker lines, margin incurved, concolorous, at first entire, becoming conspicuously lobed or plicate with age; context thin, pallid, with a sweetish, pungent taste and a distinct odor of chloride of lime; lamellae short-decurrent, subdistant, arcuate or plane, many times inserted, white to salmon-colored, entire and concolorous on the edges; spores broadly ellipsoid, angular, apiculate, uniguttulate, rose-colored, 8–10 × 7 μ; stipe equal, compressed, solid, smooth, glabrous, subconcolorous, 4–5 cm. long, 4–5 mm. thick.

Known only from specimens collected in woods in the New York Botanical Garden in August, 1915. When fresh, the hymenophores have a sweetish, pungent taste and a distinct odor of chloride of lime.

Entoloma albidum Murrill

WHITISH ENTOLOMA

Plate 7. Figure 10. × 1

Pileus convex to plane or slightly depressed, not umbonate, gregarious, 5 cm. broad; surface smooth, shining, glabrous, white, becoming tinged with avellaneous with age, margin entire or slightly lobed, concolorous; lamellae sinuate, rather narrow, crowded, salmon-colored, entire on the edges; spores globose, angular, apiculate, rose-colored, 7–8 μ; stipe equal or slightly tapering upward, smooth, white, glabrous, stuffed, about 8 cm. long and 1 cm. thick.

This species is white or whitish throughout until the gills are colored by the maturing spores. It was found at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in September, 1911, in the edge of the woods near the summer home of Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, who was collecting with me at the time.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.